



mental principles of all our constitutions; and that if granted at all, without the necessity of infringement or purchase, under such restraints as shall be deemed ample sufficient to protect all, as well in the exercise of the right, as from its abuse. They believe that such an extension of privilege would be no violation of the public faith, and no infringement on chartered or vested rights, because all existing corporate bodies are included in the grant, and in no case can it be pretended that the legislative power has ever pledged its faith to any corporate body, to the exclusion of all future competition. It such a thing has ever been done, they do not hesitate to say that on every principle of equal rights, the act is invalidated by its intrinsic enormity.

9. The Loco-Focos believe that property and privilege are altogether different things; that general laws regulating, enforcing and protecting the rights of the one, are of far higher dignity, and much more sacred, than those only granting exclusive privileges to the few, in order to place them above the rest of their fellow creatures. The two great sources of property are labor, and inheritance. He who bestows labor has a natural right to its fruits; and in all well constituted governments, every adult has a right to dispose of them as well as of the produce of his inheritance. This is the case even where the possessor has a right to the rents, and can dispose of all he saves just as he pleases.

10. With these rights, the Loco-Focos never intend to interfere. They are of the class of Equal Rights, general and universal wherever law, or morality is known, and are among the first fruits, if not the very seeds of civilization. But it is far otherwise with partial and exclusive privileges, conferred by legislative favor, folly or corruption. These, instead of securing, destroy the equal rights of property; they are infringements on the general rights of society, and of every individual, not flaunting in the borrowed plumes of chartered monopoly. They are abuses of government, and these cannot be sacred, else it would never be in the power of those who exercise the sovereignty of a state, either to redress their own wrongs, or atone for past errors as far as possible, by retracting them.

11. On these grounds the Loco-Focos assume, that charters conferring unequal privileges, and deranging the entire natural order of society, are not inviolable, but may be modified, or restrained, by the power by which they were granted. If it were not so, their errors of legislation may be fastened on the people for a stated term of years, or forever. A false step could never be retraced, and violent revolutions would be the only means left to reform abuses. In the United States, the people, alone are sovereign, within the limits prescribed by the Constitution, and the Loco-Focos believe that wheresoever the sovereignty of a state resides, there also resides the power to remedy all those evils of which it has been itself the cause. No agents they believe, can by a circuitous course of legislation, deprive the sovereign people of all power to mend their blunders, or remedy the mischiefs they may have occasioned.

Percceiving that I cannot sufficiently compress what I have still to say, within the reasonable limits of a newspaper article, I must beg permission to continue the subject in another communication.

#### LOCO FOCO.

#### FEDERAL GRATITUDE.

The course of the federal party in relation to the special session, and to the measures for the relief of the country which have been brought forward by the administration, cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of the people, or too severely condemned by them. The special session was demanded by the federalists as the only measure which could afford relief, and as affording the only reasonable opportunity for the action of that body from which alone relief could come. On the commencement of the session, the federal members, without, to our knowledge, a single exception, avowed by word or deed their unalterable determination to resist every measure of relief, and to defeat, if possible, every proposition of the administration, which did not tend to the establishment of a National Bank. Going there the professed friends and representatives of the merchants, who claimed to be the greatest sufferers by the pressure, they have proved the falsity of their professions by uniformly opposing every measure calculated to afford relief.

The cry now is, Congress has adjourned without doing any thing for the people—it's legislation has been for the Government alone—there can be no relief but in the incorporation of a National Bank! Every one who knows any thing of the facts, knows that the special session has been spent, almost exclusively, in legislating for the relief of the people; for the relief of the very federal merchants who are throwing every impediment in the path to a return to better times, and who are willing to break down the business interests of the country, if the present national administration can be involved in their ruins.

In spite of the efforts of their opponents, and of the tricks of those members of Congress who made it their business to embarrass and impede its legislation, the friends of the administration succeeded in carrying through five very important bills, all calculated to relieve the pressure, and all tending to inspire confidence in a speedy return to our wonted national prosperity.

First.—The act to postpone the fourth instalment of the deposits with the States. If the banks had been required to pay over the amount of this instalment, they must of necessity have collected it from their debtors—and its non-payment will add just the amount of the instalment to the ability of the Banks, to grant indulgence to their customers, and relief to the community.

Second.—The act authorizing the further post-

ponement of the payment of duty bonds. This act affords all the relief to the merchants which could properly be granted, by giving them time to arrange their business, and power to exercise a due share of forbearance towards their creditors.

Third.—The act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposito banks. This bill, also, enables the Banks to exercise additional forbearance towards their customers.

Fourth.—An act to regulate the fees of District Attorneys. This, also, is an act for the relief of the merchants.

Fifth.—A bill authorizing the issuing of Treasury Notes. The effect of the bill,—unless its legitimate effects be defeated by the very persons for whose benefit it is intended—will be to furnish what the merchants have been so clamorous for, a medium of exchange. From the receivability of these notes in all payments to the Government, they will be current in every section of the Union, and unless hoarded by the Bank, with the avowed purpose of rendering the state of the currency at the next meeting of Congress "as unsatisfactory" as it now is, must be productive of great advantage in facilitating the transaction of domestic ex-

change. These are the measures which occupied the principal part of the second session. No one can say, with truth, that they are not calculated to relieve the country—and no honest man, to whatever political party he may belong, will deny that those who sought them through are deserving the sincere thanks of their immediate constituents, and of the country at large.

Eastern Argus.

Never, we venture to say, was more talent displayed in our Senate during a session, than has been manifested within the past few weeks. As important state questions have been discussed during this period as ever have been, or can, come before the country for its decision; and they have been met and argued, pro and con, with consummate ability—evincing a knowledge of the science of government, the possession of logical power, of eloquence, and a readiness in debate, not surpassed, if equalled, by any deliberative assembly on the face of the globe. We speak not as a partisan American—proud of the intellectual display made by our fellow countrymen—of the erudition, deep reflection, extensive observation, and masterly reasoning, of the giant minds of the AMERICAN SENATORS of 1837.—The efforts of Wright, Buchanan, Rives, Benyon, Calhoun, Hubbard, Brown, Webster, Walker, Preston, Niles, Tallmadge, Clay, and indeed, nearly every one who engaged in the discussion of the Sub-Treasury Bill, are exhibitions of the highest mental order, and as such will reflect lasting honor upon the genius of our National Legislature.—Boston Statesman.

Pennsylvania.—The Pennsylvanian says that the parties in the Legislature will stand thus—Senate, 15 democrats, 18 federalists.—House, 57 democrats 43 federalists. The Keystone, an able paper printed at Harrisburgh, says—

To show that the result of the late election, is pregnant with the highest hope to the democratic party—and with utter defeat and prostration to the federalists—we copy the result of the election in 1832, from the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, a federal organ, of Oct. 18th, 1832.

In that year the federal members of Congress were elected by an aggregate majority of TWENTY THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE, while the aggregate majority of the democratic members, was only TEN THOUSAND AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY. The federalists elected FIFTY-SIX members of the house of representatives, while the democrats elected but FORTY-FOUR; and in the following year, 1833, the democrats elected FIFTY-EIGHT members of the house of representatives, and the federalists but FORTY-TWO, making an actual charge of FOURTEEN members in the short space of a single year.

Let any men compare the result of the election in 1832, with the result of the election this year, and see how great the difference is in favor of democracy now. We had then a majority of TWELVE against us, in the house of representatives—we have now probably, a majority of FOURTEEN, but actually of TWELVE, in our favor. If then, in 1832, against all the difficulties that existed, we could make an actual change, from a majority of twelve to a majority of sixteen—a plain difference of TWENTY-EIGHT, in the vote of the house in our favor—what will be our INCREASED majority next year, when we now have a majority of TWELVE OR FOURTEEN in the house?

The federalists boasted in 1832, as they affect to do now, that democracy was prostrated, but it arose in one year, with renewed energy and power, and routed federalism on all sides. How much more complete will be its triumph at this time, when the party is not disheartened and defeated, but full of victory, courage, and strength! onward, democrats—the reign of FEDERAL USURPATION is rapidly approaching its end. Next election will record the decree of JUSTICE AND OF FATE."

A letter from the collector at Pittsburgh, dated the 14th instant, states that TWENTY TONS OF SPECIE have been sent to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Canal. It came up the Ohio. It is supposed to be for the United States Bank and the other banks of Philadelphia. This news gives increased hope of the resumption of specie payment by the banks in a short time.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

#### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, October 31, 1837.

The course pursued by the federal party during the late session of Congress must satisfy the minds of all unprejudiced men of the hypocrisy, of all their pretensions of sympathy for the sufferings of the mercantile class of the community. They apparently exist in the districts of the country, and have used their most strenuous exertions to defeat every measure that proposed relief.

During the whole of this time they have been in their clamors against the administration and its friends, as being the enemies of the merchants and of all who have been involved in the late pecuniary embarrassments. They must think lightly indeed of the intelligence of the people if they suppose that these clamors against the administration and friends of regard for the interests of the country can blind men to the consequences of their acts. We have seen them oppose every measure that has been proposed for the relief of the country, even those that they had herself recommended. They knew well the anxious desire of the friends of the administration to afford all the relief that circumstances would admit, and this desire the federal party have used every exertion to defeat. They proposed no measures themselves because they were unwilling any should be adopted to mitigate that suffering, which gives hope and strength to the federal party. The motives by which they are actuated are apparent. They admit that distress gives them strength partly because they can impose upon the ignorant and persuade them that it is owing to the administration, and partly because those who suffer become uneasy if not desperate and are disposed to change men and measures in the hope of finding some relief. Each hypocrisy in pretension and profligacy in conduct can impose upon the people, then they possess far less discernment than we have heretofore given them credit for.

We are informed that no choice was made at the trial to elect Representatives in the districts of Hartford and New Haven, and Canton and Jay, on Monday last.

If any one doubts whether the influence of the Banks is exerted altogether on the side of the federal party let him look at the votes given in this State at the last election. Wherever there has been a falling off we believe that it may be attributed and in most cases traced to this cause. If there have been defections from our ranks—if we find old friends receding it may generally be found that the Bank influence has caused it. This subtle plan has been widely diffused through our State, and if our people would retain the power in their own hands they must bustle themselves behind and restrain the desperate exertions of these moneyed corporations after the absolute control of the State and National Governments.

#### TARIFF.

Our readers may be surprised to see this word at the head of an article at this time. The question they undoubtedly suppose has been too definitely settled to be again disturbed at present. The friends of a high tariff however appear to think otherwise. They are determined to bring about a state of things that shall compel the government to have recourse to a high tariff for the purpose of raising a revenue necessary to meet the wants of the people. They have not forgotten how favorable the national debt was to their schemes by inducing the people in their anxiety to see it paid off submit to heavy duties. They appear to think that if they can bring about a similar state of things, the same remedy will be resorted to and they shall reap the profits. For this purpose they were anxious that the government should involve themselves in debt for the purpose of raising money to be distributed among the people. A law which provided for loaning the surplus of money in the treasury they were anxious to make the countenance of a most profligate system for the exaction of the people. They would borrow to distribute and then impose heavy taxes in the shape of duties to pay the debt. This is another instance of the great love of the federalists for the people.

From the Maine (Saco) Democrat.

#### THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY.

Every individual who knows anything of the causes of the existing troubles in the financial world, knows that among the most influential and conspicuous of those causes, was a want of confidence—a general distrust, each of the other, and a disposition to resort, prematurely, to those legal steps for securing debts, which prove fatal to the debtor's credit in many instances, in which, had due indulgence been exercised, his business might have been preserved from mortification, and his creditor satisfied to the utmost farthing.

A return of confidence will be the signal for a resumption of prosperous busines—The millions of dollars now locked up in Banks, in the shape of private deposits, will begin to circulate, and there will be money enough to satisfy all the reasonable demands of the community—men who are entitled to credit will be able to obtain it, and the business world again be in the full tide of successful enterprise.

Now we invite the reader to bear these relevant and undisputed facts in mind, and then glance at the course of the two great political parties, and see which of them has done, and then is still doing, the most to relieve the pressure, and to restore the condition of things which existed before it swept over the country, with as little like that of the poison breath of the serpent.

Samuel—let him weigh impartially the acts of the two parties, and he cannot but decide that in this, as in every other case, the democracy constitute the true friends of the country and its interests.

During the session of Congress which has just expired, the democratic members,

in spite of the most skilful and energetic

efforts of the opposition, carried every measure

for the relief of the country, and the restoration

of confidence, which reasonable men would

desire.

The further deposites with the States, they were

also induced to pass at this bill to the Senate,

and thus, so far as the current calls upon the

Treasury should require it, to interpose the

public credit between the wants of the Govern-

ment and the rigid collection of its dues.

Was this bill to be considered in the mere light

of a care for the Government, without regard

for the interests of the citizens? Who were to be affected by a prompt and rigid collection of the public dues? Not the Government, but the Treasury, but the public debtors. Who were the public debtors? The banks and the merchants immediately the borrowers from the banks and the customers of the banks substantially. And who were the borrowers from the bank and the customers of the merchants but the people of the country?

The third bill reported by the committee was

to grant time to the importing merchants upon

their bonds due, and to become due for a year

from the present time. The extension as au-

bited to by the committee, and ordered by

the Senate, was nine months upon each bond.

Would any one question that a relief me-

sure to the merchants? Did any one suppose

but whilst we do not expect to change our opinions; whilst we unhesitatingly consider it a false move on the part of the Administration, we shall not denounce others for differing from us. It is a free country. The People ought to be free.

Readers, are free to make up their opinions.

All we shall ask of our political friends, is,

to discuss boldly, but liberally—bear and forbear.

No denunciation can shake our sentiments—

We shall use none to change those of others.

We will not break up the Repub party,—

We shall do all we properly and honorably can

to prevent it. We trust the same spirit of conciliation and compromise will inspire all our political brethren. We are happy to recognize

the same liberal tone in so many of our fellow laborers in the Republican vineyard.

The Troy Bud. et. (for example) as copied

by our friend of the Albany Argus, says, "We

admire this evident determination of the republican party not to be disunited by reason of an honest and disinterested difference of opinion

on a subject, which, from its very nature, can

not form a permanent basis for political parties in this country."

The whigs, (says the Manhattan, N. Y. Adv.)

are chuckling in the hope, that the recommendations of the President will create a division

in the democratic ranks. But they grossly de-

ceive themselves. Their anxious labors in this

scheme will only serve to heal the breach—if

indeed there any exists—in the democratic par-

ty. The Message itself is so dignified and ca-

illatory in its tone, that any republican who

may honestly differ from the author on some

considerations of expediency, will pause before

he carries given credit for

such an extent, as will disturb the unity and

harmony of the party. In our principles—in

the immutable PRINCIPLES of democracy, there

is not, nor can there be any division. Our end

and our object is the same: but what is the best

course to arrive at it?

is the question. And because, forsooth, instead

of rushing headlong and without reflection into

a new and untried measure—a free discussion

is invited and carried on, our opponents would

have it that there is a division in the republican

party?"

We have taken our own grounds.

Until convinced of our errors, we shall maintain them.

If we shall be beaten, we shall submit, when the

Sub-Treasury system becomes the law of the

land by the voice of the People. But we shall

listen to every argument, while we hold our

ourselves free to offer any.

that the relief afforded by that bill was designed to reach no farther than the merchants who owed the bonds? No, sir. It was the customers of those merchants the persons who had purchased for consumption & use the goods upon which the duties were payable, that the bill was to relieve. Few, comparatively, of those who occupy these stents would have voted for that measure, had its influence and action been confined to the merchants only. But they could be indulged by the Government, because they must collect if they must pay. To enable them to grant the indulgence which the state of the time and the condition of the monetary affairs of the country demanded, was the principal difficulty which, in the opinion of the Argus, the bill does not provide for, is the ultimate passage of such a law would redound to the best interests of the country. The principal difficulty which, in the opinion of the Argus, the bill does not provide for, is the ultimate accumulation of money, possibly coin, in the government depositories—and this difficulty, the Argus supposes, may be obviated by adopting Wright's plan of authorizing the investment of any surplus beyond the uses of the mint, the appropriations, and say five millions of dollars, in the stocks issued by the state governments.

Boston Statesman.

#### THE KENNEBEC DAM COMPLETED.

We announced in our paper of the 4th inst., that this magnificent enterprise was on the point of being successfully completed. The work was finished in the course of a few days; and on Thursday last, October 12th, the lock was opened and the first river craft carried through in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The reverberating peals of the loud mouthed cannon, which accompanied the event, were well nigh drowned in the shouts long and hearty, which the assembled multitude sent forth in testimony of their joy and of high hopes in behalf of the town and the whole section of country around it, which the successful termination of so grand an enterprise could not fail to inspire.

The spectacle was indeed a grand one. The solid masonry and ponderous gates of the lock—the apparent permanency of the whole works, which, seeing them complete, every one wonders that their permanency should ever have been doubted—the proud waters of the Kennebec stopped in their ancient career, turned back upon their source and then returning again, in a magnificent sheet, to overflow the vanishing, but to add to his strength and insure the permanency of his sway—the heavily laden boats, raised without effort and almost instantly the whole ascent which they have been wont to accomplish in many miles, tediously and by hard labor—these considerations which forced themselves at once upon the mind, were sufficient to excite the deepest feeling. But when the mighty results which may be reasonably anticipated from the enterprise, not only to the town but to the whole valley of the Kennebec, are contemplated, the occasion seems to become an epoch, worthy, not merely of the congratulatory festivities of the occasion, but of lasting commemoration.

These were the first four bills presented by the committee to the Senate, and yet they were told that they had forgotten the suffering interests of our great community in their exclusive care for the Government and its officers.—Was the charge just or merited? These bills had all received the final action of the Senate, and all save one, had passed this body by nearly unanimous votes, while that one had passed by a large majority. It was true that the connection between them was intimate, and that, in a greater or less extent, each sub-serv'd one was predicated upon the success of its predecessor, while all were most intimately connected with the condition and action of the public Treasury.

In fact, it was but candid to say that the committee knew of no direct relief which Congress could properly afford to the distresses of the people of the country, but such as should grow out of the existing connection between the means of the Treasury and the banking and mercantile interests. These bills covered all that ground and no difference of opinion could possibly exist as to them, unless should arise over the principle of indulgence, or the time of indulgence. No such difference had been manifested in the action of the Senate upon the respective measures, and therefore it was right to assume that none existed. Some had supposed that it was duty of Congress to borrow the nine and one third millions, covered by the first bill, that it might be transferred to the States for safe-keeping; and professions having that tendency had been presented to, and acted upon, by the Senate, but they did not meet with favor. The body did not seem to suppose that such a disposition of the public credit would be a measure of relief either to the Government or to the people, and it was rejected.

Take, then, the four measures referred to, sum them up in their combined action, and what do they amount as relief to the community? The first is equal to a forbearance to collect nine and one third millions of dollars from the customers of the banks and the merchants, to be transferred to the States for safe-keeping. The three last authorize a loan, upon the public credit, to the amount of ten millions of dollars, to pay the expenses of the Government and meet the public appropriations, and a forbearance of the collection of that sum from the public debtors that they too may be able to forbear collections, at this trying period from those who are indebted to them. Here then is direct and positive relief to the amount of nineteen and one third millions of dollars. Might he not, then, ask, with some force and some justice, whether the committee were obnoxious to that charge of having forgotten the interests of the people in their care for the Government?

We have at last the pleasure to announce to the public that the banks of this city have made up their minds to hold a Convention for the resumption of specie payments, and that the 7th of November, next month, has been fixed upon for this purpose.—N. Y. Herald.

was completed, a large number of citizens of this and the neighboring towns repaired to the Mansion House and set down to a public dinner in honor of Col. Boardman, the engineer, under whose direction the works have been completed, a brief account of the proceedings at which are subjoined.—Age.

Experiment! EXPERIMENT!! EXPERIMENT!!! HAMBURG!! HAMBURG!! HAMBURG!!! War against the Merchants!! WAR AGAINST THE MERCHANTS!! WAR AGAINST THE MERCHANTS!!! Has been the uncaring cry of the capping and pugnacious federal opposition at every important measure undertaken by the Administration for the last eight years. It is admitted that experiments, in the true acceptance of the word, have been made, but at the same time it is insisted that many, that most of them have proved successful, eminently so. On account of the imperfection of human government, and man's fallibility, injurious measures may have been adopted, some trials may have shown an unfavorable result—but generally speaking, the country was never more flourishing—it's policy more wise and prudent—the people advancing more rapidly in wealth and importance—more contented and happy, and better satisfied with their rulers, than during the eight years of Andrew Jackson's administration.

Abrond, until after his elevation to the Presidency, this country was never truly respected standing at the head of the American Government, in all intercourse and relations with foreign nations, President Jackson asked for nothing but what was clearly right, and would submit to nothing what was wrong.

But what important "experiments" failed, and how were the merchants persecuted? Was the restoration of the West India trade a failure? Under Adams' administration, commerce and all branches of business were in a state of stagnation, on account of pursuing a bad policy with other nations—was their restoration and reinvigoration on account of change of policy, a failure and humbug, and a war against the merchants? Was obtaining the French and Neapolitan, and other indemnities, a failure, a humbug, a war against the merchants? By accomplishing these important measures, by these experiments, the commercial community received the greatest benefits. The merchants participated almost exclusively in the great advantages thereby derived. Have the many highly beneficial treaties of peace and amity, entered into with other nations, by which our commerce has been extended and protected, proved fruitless experiments, and detrimental to our merchants? Was the death blow given to Nullification a failure? Was the attempt to reduce the Tariff and the taxes of the people a failure? Was arresting speculation in the public domain a failure?

The only unsuccessful experiment that now recurs to our recollection, was the Deposite Bank System, and even that, many still contend, has not failed, because it has not had a fair trial. A business flood, a devastating peculation mania, s swept over the country; every body was seized with the overaction epidemic, and the Deposite Banks were involved in nearly imminent ruin, while that one had passed by a large majority. It was true that the connection between them was intimate, and that, in a greater or less extent, each sub-serv'd one was predicated upon the success of its predecessor, while all were most intimately connected with the condition and action of the public Treasury.

As a location for manufacturing establishments, this is believed to be superior to any in New England. The unfailing supply of water is a most important point. The pond formed by the Dam is sixteen and a half miles in length, and that pond is fed by three considerable rivers (the Schaticook, Sandy and Dead) beside the main branch of the Kennebec which is the outlet of an immense lake—each of the tributaries being also fed by extensive reservoirs of water. As the result of a careful estimate, it has been ascertained that there will be sufficient water in the lowest stages of the river to drive 200,000 cotton spindles—being about three times the amount running in the Merrimack at Lowell.

As a location for erecting factories and the necessary stores and warehouses is another important point. Granite can be obtained, on the lands belonging to the Company at a very trifling expense for a transportation of only about 100 rods, which can be effected from one of the quarries entirely by water. Bricks cost from 1.2 to 2.3 the amount paid in Lowell. Other materials can be procured at a proportionate reduction in price.

The facilities of transportation to and from the contemplated site of the factories are superior to those of any other location. Cotton may bring direct from New Orleans, and landed at the very doors of the warehouses. The manufactured articles can be transported to market with the same cheapness and facility. The water power is situated in the centre of a fertile agricultural country, capable of furnishing subsistence for a large manufacturing population.

The real estate owned by the Company amounts to about 150 acres in the immediate vicinity of the Dam, is a great advantage. After occupying the land necessary for 20 factories and their appurtenances, there will remain upwards of 100 acres, which at an exceedingly low estimate, will sell for more than the whole amount of money invested (\$250,000.) Or should the company retain this land, the surplus water power alone (after using all the permanent power) will afford an annual interest of 10 per cent. on the investment. A careful estimate shows a surplus power amply sufficient to carry 50 saws eight months in a year, which at an estimate below the offers already made to the company, would yield an annual income of \$25,000.

These few considerations which we have mentioned as they occurred to us, and which form but a small part of an accurate enumeration of the superior advantages of this water power, will be sufficient to show not only its great value in proportion to the cost, but the certainty which exists that the privilege will be occupied at no distant day. The advantages which would accrue to the town and vicinity are manifest, and need not be enumerated.—After the ceremony of the opening of the lock

#### Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

#### AMOS TOWN,

late of Norway in said county, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the seventeenth day of October, 1837, are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling-house of Daniel Town in Norway, on the third Monday of January, and the third Monday of April, 1838, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

J. WHITMANS, Commissioner,

Norway, October 27th, 1837. 3w12

#### COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon Stephen Emery Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

#### EBEN POOR,

late of Andover in said county, Physician, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the first day of November, 1837, are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service at the Inn of Jonathan Virgin in Andover on the first Mondays of December, 1837, and March, 1838, and second Monday of April, 1838, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JAMES F. BRAGG, Jr. Commissioner,

JONATHAN VIRGIN, Commissioner,

October 31, 1837. 3w12

#### Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford so much of the real estate of

#### SIMEON BUCKNELL,

late of Hiram in the county of Oxford, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of November next at one o'clock P. M., unless previously disposed of at private sale, as will produce the sum of Eight hundred and Fifty-three dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, which contains about thirty acres. Sale will be on the premises. Terms made known at the time of sale.

SIMEON BUCKNELL, Admr.

Hiram, Oct. 28, 1837. 3w12

#### Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford so much of the real estate of Isaac Blunt, late of Andover, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of November next, at one o'clock P. M., as will produce the sum of Eleven hundred and eighty dollars and forty cents for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

WILLIAM H. BRETTUN, Commissioner,

Livermore, Oct. 17, 1837. 3w12

#### Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford so much of the real estate of Isaac Blunt, late of Andover, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of November next, at one o'clock P. M., as will produce the sum of Eleven hundred and eighty dollars and forty cents for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

WILLIAM H. BRETTUN, Commissioner,

Livermore, Oct. 17, 1837. 3w12

#### Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford there will be sold on the premises of the late W. H. Brettun, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of November next, so much of the real estate of EZRA JEWELL late of Waterford in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of thirteen hundred and thirty-five dollars, if so much there be.

Said estate consists of one lot of land situated in Albany, in the said County of Oxford, viz. lot numbered ten in the ninth range, supposed to contain one hundred and sixty acres. Said sale will beat the Inn of John Hunt Esq. in Albany. Terms made known at the time of sale.

SAMUEL MERRILL, Administrator on said Estate.

By his Attorney, JAMES HOLT.

Norway, September 18th, 1837. 3w12

#### Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford there will be sold on the premises of the late Ezra Jewell, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 25th day of September next, so much of the real estate of EZRA JEWELL late of Waterford in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of thirteen hundred and thirty-five dollars, if so much there be.

Said estate consists of the interest of said deceased in the homestead farm on which he lived, together with the Grist Mill and Mill privilege thereon, and a pew in the Methodist Meeting House in said Waterford. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

LEVI BROWN, Admr on said estate.

Waterford, August 22, 1837. 3w3

#### West Growers take Notice and save your Cash!

JOHN MAYALL solicits from the public their particular attention to his reduced prices of Manufacturing and Cloth Dressing the ensuing season. His Machinery and experience in the business are such that he flatters himself he shall be able to meet the wishes of the public. All kinds of Woolen Cloths and W. I. Goods will be given in exchange for Wool.

For further information may be obtained by applying to J. MAYALL, his Agents or hand-bills.

Wool manufactured at the halves.—Satinett Warp furnished for 9 cents per yard.

Gray, May 20, 1837. 3m 44

#### DOCTOR MARSHALL'S Emetic, Alarum & Headache SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and Headache. It opens and purges the viscera, strengthens the glands, and gives bodily action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect after being used, is agreeable.—Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.

#### DOCT. MARSHALL'S Vegetable Indian Black PLASTER.

This Plaster is unrivaled for curing Scrofulous Sores, Scaly Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy. The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy.—Price, 25 cts. per Box.

#### DOCT. BENSON'S VEGETABLE JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentery, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood.

This Elixer is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing Jaundice and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce disorders of the Liver, Lung, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c. It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion.—Price, 37½ cts.

All of the above just received, and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

#### Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford so much of the real estate of Isaac Blunt, late of Andover, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of November next, so much of the real estate of EZRA JEWELL late of Waterford in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of thirteen hundred and thirty-five dollars, if so much there be.

Said estate consists of the interest of said deceased in the homestead farm on which he lived, together with the Grist Mill and Mill privilege thereon, and a pew in the Methodist Meeting House in said Waterford. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

LEVI BROWN, Admr on said estate.

Waterford, August 22, 1837. 3w3

#### DANIEL WHITCOMB, Administrator.

late of Bradford in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond to the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOSEPH ADAMS.

Peru, Oct. 17, 1837. 3w12

#### Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford there will be sold on the premises of the late Ezra Jewell late of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond to the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

TIMOTHY GIBSON.

Bethel, Oct. 17, 1837. 3w12

#### Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford there will be sold on the premises of the late Ezra Jewell late of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond to the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

FRANKLIN HOSMER.

Bethel, Oct. 17,

mental principles of all our constitutions; and that if granted at all, without the necessity of intrigue or purchase, under such restraints as shall be deemed ample sufficient to protect all, as well in the exercise of the right, as from its abuse. They believe that such an extension of privilege would be no violation of the public faith, and no infringement on chartered or vested rights, because all existing corporate bodies are included in the grant, and in no case can it be pretended that the legislative power has ever pledged its faith to any corporate body, to the exclusion of all future competition. It such a thing has ever been done, they do not hesitate to say that on every principle of equal rights, the act is invalidated by its intrinsic enormity.

9. The Loco-Focos believe that property and privilege are altogether different things; that general laws regulating, enforcing and protecting the rights of the one, are of far higher dignity, and much more sacred, than those only granting exclusive privileges to the few, in order to place them above the rest of their fellow creatures. The two great sources of property are labor, and inheritance. He who bestows labor has a natural right to its fruits; and in all well constituted governments, every adult has a right to dispose of them as well as of the produce of his inheritance. This is the case even where the possessor has a right to the rents, and can dispose of all he saves just as he pleases.

10. With these rights, the Loco-Focos never intend to interfere. They are of the class of Equal Rights, general and universal wherever law, or morality is known, and are among the first fruits, if not the very seeds of civilization. But it is far otherwise with partial and exclusive privileges, conferred by legislative favor, folly or corruption. These, instead of securing, destroy the equal rights of property; they are infringements on the general rights of society, and of every individual, not flaunting in the borrowed plumes of chartered monopoly. They are abuses of government, and these cannot be sacred, else it would never be in the power of those who exercise the sovereignty of a state, either to redress their own wrongs, or atone for past errors as far as possible, by retracting them.

11. On these grounds the Loco-Focos assume, that charters conferring unequal privileges, and deranging the entire natural order of society, are not inviolable, but may be modified, or restrained, by the power by which they were granted. If it were not so, their errors of legislation may be fastened on the people for a stated term of years, or forever. A false step could never be retraced, and violent revolutions would be the only means left to reform abuses. In the United States, the people, alone are sovereign, within the limits prescribed by the Constitution, and the Loco-Focos believe that wheresoever the sovereignty of a state resides, there also resides the power to remedy all those evils of which it has been itself the cause. No agents they believe, can, by a circuitous course of legislation, defraud the sovereign people of all power to mend their blunders, or remedy the mischiefs they may have occasioned.

Perceiving that I cannot sufficiently compress what I have still to say, within the reasonable limits of a newspaper article, I must beg permission to continue the subject in another communication.

#### LOCO FOCO.

#### FEDERAL GRATITUDE.

The course of the federal party in relation to the special session, and to the measures for the relief of the country which have been brought forward by the administration, cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of the people, or too severely condemned by them. The special session was demanded by the federalists as the only measure which could afford relief, and as affording the only reasonable opportunity for the action of that body from which alone relief could come. On the commencement of the session, the federal members, without, to our knowledge, a single exception, avowed by word or deed their unalterable determination to resist every measure of relief, and to defeat, if possible, every proposition of the administration, which did not tend to the establishment of a National Bank. Going there the professed friends and representatives of the merchants, who claimed to be the greatest sufferers by the pressure, they have proved the falsity of their professions by uniformly opposing every measure calculated to afford relief.

The cry now is, Congress has adjourned without doing any thing for the people—it's legislation has been for the Government alone—there can be no relief but in the incorporation of a National Bank! Every one who knows anything of the facts, knows that the special session has been spent, almost exclusively, in legislating for the relief of the people; for the relief to the very federal merchants who are throwing every impediment in the path to a return to better times, and who are willing to break down the business interests of the country, if the present national administration can be involved in their ruins.

In spite of the efforts of their opponents, and of the tricks of those members of Congress who made it their business to embarrass and impede its legislation, the friends of the administration succeeded in carrying through five very important bills, all calculated to relieve the pressure, and all tending to inspire confidence in a speedy return to our wonted national prosperity.

First.—The act to postpone the fourth instalment of the deposits with the States. If the banks had been required to pay over the amount of this instalment, they must of necessity have collected it from their debtors—and its non-payment will add just the amount of the instalment to the ability of the Banks, to grant indulgence to their customers, and relief to the community.

Second.—The act authorizing the further post-

ponement of the payment of duty bonds. This act affords all the relief to the merchants which could properly be granted, by giving them time to arrange their business, and power to exercise a due share of forbearance towards their creditors.

Third.—The act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposites banks. This bill, also, enables the Banks to exercise additional forbearance towards their customers.

Fourth.—An act to regulate the fees of District Attorneys. This, also, is an act for the relief of the merchants.

Fifth.—A bill authorise the issuing of Treasury Notes. The effect of the bill,—unless its legitimate effects be defeated by the very persons for whose benefit it is intended—will be to furnish what the merchants have been so clamorous for, a medium of exchange. From the receivability of these notes in all payments to the Government, they will be current in every section of the Union, and unless hoarded by the Bank, with the avowed purpose of rendering the state of the currency at the next meeting of Congress “unsatisfactory” as it is now, must be productive of great advantage in facilitating the transaction of domestic exchange.

These are the measures which occupied the principal part of the second session. No one can say, with truth, that they are not calculated to relieve the country—and no honest man, to whatever political party he may belong, will deny that those who sought them through are deserving the sincere thanks of their immediate constituents, and of the country at large.

Eastern Argus.

Never, we venture to say, was more talent displayed in our Senate during a session, than has been manifested within the past few weeks. As important state questions have been discussed during this period as ever have, or can, come before the country for its decision; and they have been met and argued, pro and con, with consummate ability—evincing a knowledge of the science of government, the possession of logical power, of eloquence, and a readiness in debate, not surpassed, if equalled, by any deliberative assembly on the face of the globe. We speak not as a partisan, but as an American—proud of the intellectual display made by our fellow countrymen—of the erudition, deep reflection, extensive observation, and masterly reasoning, of the giant minds of the AMERICAN SENATORS of 1837.—

The efforts of Wright, Buchanan, Rivers, Benton, Calhoun, Hubbard, Brown, Webster, Walker, Preston, Niles, Tallmadge, Clay, and indeed, nearly every one who engaged in the discussion of the Sub-Treasury Bill, are exhibitions of the highest mental order, and as such will reflect lasting honor upon the genius of our National Legislature.—Boston Statesman.

Pennsylvania.—The Pennsylvanian says that the parties in the Legislature will stand thus—Senate, 15 democrats, 18 federalists.—House, 57 democrats 43 federalists. The Keystone, an able paper printed at Harrisburg, says—

To show that the result of the late election is pregnant with the highest hope to the democratic party—and with utter defeat and prostration to the federalists—we copy the result of the election in 1832, from the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, a federal organ, of Oct. 18th, 1832.

In that year the federal members of Congress were elected by an aggregate majority of TWENTY THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE, while the aggregate majority of the democratic members, was only TEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY. The federalists elected FIFTY-SIX members of the house of representatives, while the democrats elected FORTY-FOUR; and in the following year, 1833, the democrats elected FIFTEEN-EIGHT members of the house of representatives, and the federalists but FORTY-TWO, making an actual charge of FOURTEEN members in the short space of a single year.

Let any men compare the result of the election in 1832, with the result of the election this year, and see how great the difference is in favor of democracy now. We had then a majority of TWELVE against us in the house of representatives—we have now probably a majority of FOURTEEN, but actually of TWELVE, in our favor. If then, in 1832, against all the difficulties that existed, we could make an actual change, from a majority of twelve to a majority of sixteen—a plain difference of TWENTY-EIGHT, in the vote of the house in our favor—what will be our INCREASED majority next year, when we now have a majority of TWELVE OR FOURTEEN in the house?

The federalists boasted in 1832, as they affect to do now, that democracy was prostrated, but it arose in one year, with renewed energy and power, and routed federalism on all sides. How much more complete will be its triumph at this time, when the party is not disheartened and defeated, but full of victory, courage, and strength! onward, democrats—the reign of FEDERAL USURPATION is rapidly approaching its end. Next election will record the decree of JUSTICE AND OF FAIRNESS.

A letter from the collector at Pittsburg dated the 14th instant, states that TWENTY TONS OF SPECIE have been sent to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Canal. It came up the Ohio. It is supposed to be for the United States Bank and the other banks of Philadelphia. This news gives increased hope of the resumption of specie payment by the banks in a short time.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

#### ON FOBED DEMOCRAT.

Paris, October 31, 1837.

The course pursued by the federal party during the late session of Congress must satisfy the minds of all unprejudiced men of the hypocrisy, of all their pretensions of sympathy for the sufferings of the mercantile class of the community. They apparently exist in the distress of the country, and have exerted their most strenuous exertions to defeat every measure that proposed relief.

During the whole of this time they have been laid in their charges against the administration and its friends, as being the enemies of the merchants and of all who have been involved in the late pecuniary embarrassments. They must think lightly indeed of the intelligence of the people if they suppose that these claims against the administration, and professions of regard for the interests of the country can blind men to the consequences of their acts. We have seen them oppose every measure that has been proposed for the relief of the country, even those that they had herself recommended. They knew well the anxious desire of the friends of the administration to all rid all the relief that circumstances would admit, and this desire the federal party have used every exertion to defeat. They proposed no measures themselves because they were unwilling any should be adopted to mitigate that suffering, which gives hope and strength to the federal party. The motives by which they are actuated is apparent. They admit that distress gives them strength partly because they can impose upon the ignorant and persuade them that it is owing to the administration, and partly because those who suffer become uneasy if not desperate and are disposed to change men and measures in the hope of finding some relief. If such hypocrisy in pretension and profligracy in conduct can impose upon the people, then they possess far less discernment than we have heretofore given them credit for.

We are informed that no choice was made at the trial to elect Representatives in the districts of Hartford and Sumner, and Canton and Jay, on Monday last.

If any one doubts whether the influence of the Banks is exerted altogether on the side of the federal party let him look at the votes given in this State at the last election. Wherever there has been a falling off we believe that it may be attributed and in most cases traced to this cause. If there have been defections from our ranks—if we find old friends cooling it may generally be found that the Bank influence has caused it. This subtle plan has been widely diffused through our State, and if our people would retain the power in their own hands they must breath themselves betimes and restrain the desperate exertions of these moneyed corporations after the absolute control of the State and National Governments.

#### TARIFF.

Our readers may be surprised to see this word at the head of an article at this time. That question they undoubtedly suppose has been too definitively settled to be again disturbed at present. The friends of a high tariff however appear to think otherwise. They are determined to bring about a state of things that shall compel the government to have recourse to a high tariff for the purpose of raising a revenue necessary to meet the wants of the people. They have not forgotten how favorable the national debt was to their schemes by inducing the people in their anxiety to see it paid off submit to heavy duties. They appear to think that if they can bring about a similar state of things, the same remedy will be resorted to and they shall reap the profits. For this purpose they were anxious that the government should involve themselves in debt for the purpose of raising money to be distributed among the people. A law which provided for loaning the surplus of money in the treasury they were anxious to make the commencement of a most profligate system for the corruption of the people. They would borrow to distribute and then impose heavy taxes in the shape of duties to pay the debt. This is another instance of the great love of the federalists for the people.

From the Maine (Saco) Democrat.

The whig presses throughout the country are chattering heartily over what they affect to regard as symptoms of disunion in the democratic ranks. They loudly hope that the difference of opinion which prevails among the members of the party in relation to a question of high importance to the country will result in its dismemberment and enable them to ride into power upon its ruins. In this hope we believe the federalists are destined to meet with sad disappointment. It is true the democrats are divided in opinion in regard to one important measure, but on all or nearly all other measures involving the principles of the party they were never better united. Their opposition to federalism in all its phases was never more determined than at this very moment, and much, very much will be conceded before they will suffer themselves to be cut up and divided upon points of minor consequence. The question at issue is one in regard to which there may be honest differences of opinion, and the great principle of the democratic creed gives free toleration to all such differences. No man should be denounced for claiming this right which he freely yields to all others. In discussing the question the greatest forbearance should be exercised and conciliation should be the order of the day. No good can arise from angry disputations and these should be carefully avoided. The veteran and talented editor of the Richmond Enquirer exhibits in his able discussions of the question at issue, a manly candor and independence and at the same time a spirit of courtesy and forbearance which the conductors of the democratic press would do well to imitate. The following extracts are from the last number of the Enquirer.

We invite discussion. We throw open this press to it—but, we trust, while it will be free, it will be conducted in the most liberal spirit. Why should we abuse each other, when there is so much room for variety of opinion? when there has been such an honest difference? when passion can only produce division in our party, and enable the common enemy, with a National Bank at its head, to avail themselves of our divisions. Our own opinions are unchanged. They are the same in 1837, as they were in 1834. We shall read all the speeches we can lay our hands, on both sides of the question—

but whilst we do not expect to change our opinions; whilst we unhesitatingly consider it a false move on the part of the Administration, we shall not denounce others for differing from us. It is a free country. The People ought to be free. Readers, are free to make up their opinions. All we shall ask of our political friends, is, to discuss boldly, but liberally—bear and forbear. No denunciation can shake our sentiments—We shall use none to change those of others. We will not break up the Republcan party.—During the whole of this time they have been laid in their charges against the administration and its friends, as being the enemies of the merchants and of all who have been involved in the late pecuniary embarrassments. They must think lightly indeed of the intelligence of the people if they suppose that these claims against the administration, and professions of regard for the interests of the country can blind men to the consequences of their acts. We have seen them oppose every measure that has been proposed for the relief of the country, even those that they had herself recommended. They knew well the anxious desire of the friends of the administration to all rid all the relief that circumstances would admit, and this desire the federal party have used every exertion to defeat. They proposed no measures themselves because they were unwilling any should be adopted to mitigate that suffering, which gives hope and strength to the federal party. The motives by which they are actuated is apparent. They admit that distress gives them strength partly because they can impose upon the ignorant and persuade them that it is owing to the administration, and partly because those who suffer become uneasy if not desperate and are disposed to change men and measures in the hope of finding some relief. If such hypocrisy in pretension and profligracy in conduct can impose upon the people, then they possess far less discernment than we have heretofore given them credit for.

The Troy Bud. et, (for example) as copied by our friend of the Albany Argus, says, “We admire this evident determination of the republican party not to be disunited by reason of the existing distress—and, if possible to continue that distress, and aggravate its intensity, just so long as there is the least prospect of making it instrumental in impairing the confidence of the people in the wisdom and integrity of the administration, and in reconciling them to the re-charter of the Bank of the United States. Some of their leading men in Congress and out, have avowed, in substance, that the country shall not be permitted to enjoy relief until it will consent to charter a Bank—and we can doubt that it is to secure that end, that the whole force of the opposition is bent to defeat the operation of those measures of relief which the democracy have carried through Congress, as it were at the point of the bayonet.”

From the Eastern (Bangor) Republican.

#### RELIEF TO THE PEOPLE.

The great burden of the federal press has been, since the extra session of Congress commenced, that all the recommendations of the President and all the measures of Congress were for the relief of Government alone, and that the people were to be left to take care of themselves, and extricate themselves as best they might. Four bills for the immediate relief of the people have been passed.

The first was the bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the deposits with the States. The federalists say this measure was for the relief alone of the Treasury, and that it would oppress the people. What are the facts? By the existing law it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to make a transfer to the States of about nine and one third millions of dollars on the first day of October. The means in the Treasury, from which these could be made, were in the late deposit banks and in the deferred and unpaid interest and bonds for duties, and not in many in the vaults of Banks. If the transfer had been made, the banks and the merchants must have been called upon for immediate payment, to enable the Treasury to make it. To enable the banks to pay the Government, the merchants and customers of the banks must have been called upon for immediate payment, to first pay the nine millions of transfer, which would leave nothing for the debtor citizens and consumers, leaving their already almost insupportable burdens as merely that the Treasury might obtain the money to transfer for safe keeping. The community, the merchants and debtors of the banks, the people in truth had the money, and not the banks themselves, and it had pressed their customers and the merchants had been called upon for immediate payment, to enable the Treasury to make it. 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